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VOL. 1 NO. 55

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1946.

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BLUNT U.S. WARNING TO ALLIED POWERS IN GERMANY

German Socialist Unity Party Faces Disaster

Berlin, Nov. 30.
The Socialist Unity Party in Berlin was to-day facing a first class crisis with the imminent breakaway of a large group of its leaders to the Social-Democratic Party, according to a high executive of the Unity Party.

The split, which will probably include some members of the newly-elected Berlin Parliament, is expected to form practically the death blow of the Socialist Unity Party, which cost its Soviet sponsors much prestige in the elections when it lagged far behind the Social-Democratic Party in all zones, including the Russian sector, where it was formed under Soviet inspiration by merging the Communists and Social-Democrats.

It is felt that the breakaway would have great consequences in the Russian zone, where the Social-Democratic Party and Communist Party as individual parties have not been allowed to operate as such since their merger.—Reuter.

Thunder Showers In Brisbane

Brisbane, Dec. 1.
Australia may clinch the improbable Test Match position by catching England on a sticky wicket when the game resumes to-morrow, writes Norman Preston, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the MCC team in Australia.

There were heavy thunder showers here to-day, but fortunately for Walter Hammond and his men these were not sufficient to affect the pitch. But the thunder is still about, and may change the pitch from a paradise to a nightmare for the batsmen.

It is expected that Don Bradman, the Australian captain, will keep England in the field until at least lunch-time. That would mean that England would be left with three and a half days to save the match. As they will probably want well over four hundred runs to avert a follow-on, they have a formidable task ahead.—Reuter.

Wavell And Indian Delegates In Cairo

London, Dec. 1.
Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, and the Indian delegates who are travelling to London, arrived at Cairo to-day, where they are spending the night and will take off at dawn to-morrow for London for round-table talks on the constitutional crisis in India.

Pandit Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, said on his arrival: "There are no differences between Hindus and Muslims in India. The problem is mostly one of political ideologies."

Asked whether he was hopeful that the London talks would smooth out differences between Congress and the Muslim League, Pandit Nehru replied: "In politics there is no question of being an optimist or pessimist, but of making the best one can."

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Muslim leader, said he was going to London with an assurance from the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, that the "whole Indian situation will be reviewed at round-table talks. I will fight for the freedom of India's 80 million Muslims and will never submit to a constitution which would result in the subservience of Muslims to Hindus."

Mr. Attlee and members of the Cabinet Mission to India—Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander—will give the Cabinet to-morrow an outline of plans for the Indian constitutional talks.

It is learned authoritatively that Mr. Attlee has decided to place himself at the disposal of the conference for a certain time each day. Those taking part in the talks will be Mr. Attlee, Lord Wavell, Sardar Baldev Singh (Sikh leader), Mohammed Jinnah, All Khan (Muslim leader), Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Alexander and occasionally other senior Cabinet ministers with special interest in India.—Reuter.

TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR SHOWDOWN ON ECONOMIC FUTURE POTSDAM PACT MUST BE MADE EFFECTIVE OR RE-WRITTEN

BERLIN, DEC. 1.
THE UNITED STATES TO-DAY TOLD THE OTHER THREE POWERS OCCUPYING A SLOWLY STARVING GERMANY THAT A SHOWDOWN HAD COME.

Either the Potsdam Agreement calling for treatment of Germany as an economic unit must be carried out—or the once-sacred Potsdam Agreement must be rewritten: and it is now time for the establishment of an Allied controlled provisional central German government.

"In the eyes of the economic experts who have run the American zone since the end of the war, there are no other alternatives. The zonal boundaries which are choking the new Germany must be wiped out now or an anemic Germany will atrophy and die."

That is what the Economics chief of the American occupation, Brig-Gen William H. Draper, Jr., warned in a comprehensive and unusually pessimistic report, recounting in detail American efforts to revive a peaceful German economy since the Potsdam conference of the Big Three.

Sparing no words, Gen Draper put the cold hard facts squarely before the Russians, French, British and Americans at the Berlin "To-day, Germany, like much of Europe, is hungry," he said. "Physical deterioration from slow starvation has begun. Coal is short; a second winter with little heat lies ahead. These shortages exist, not because of reparations removals, but because these industries which are to remain in Germany cannot yet be revived."

Indirectly, Gen Draper laid the blame on the refusal of the Russians and the French to join—so far—with the Americans in the Berlin efforts to treat Germany as a single economic unit as agreed at Potsdam.

"The issue is clear," he said. "If Germany is to support herself, the Potsdam Agreement must be made effective. The status of the 'Star' and the Ruhr must be finally determined and any necessary changes in the reparations plan made. But the future Germany must be allowed to operate as an economic unit. Otherwise it is obvious that the reparations plan and the industrial disarmament of Germany cannot become effective as now planned because our zones cannot exist separately with that amount of industry removed."

"So far, Gen Draper admitted gloomily, very little progress could be reported toward the formation of the German central administration agencies agreed at Potsdam as necessary to operate Germany as an economic whole."

But simultaneously he revealed that the American position had not been revised because of prolonged Allied inertia. "The programme for the establishment of Central German administrative departments," he explained, "was developed on the basis that such central departments would be organized shortly after the signing of the Berlin protocol. With the passage of time, however, it is increasingly apparent that this programme is now inadequate. It is considered that the time has come when a new type of provisional central government should be established which would function under the supervision of an Allied control authority."

The fifth report notes that some realigned satisfaction these quadripartite achievements: Germany has been disarmed, her Army—the famous Wehrmacht—has been smashed into bits, her air force—Goering's pride—has been destroyed, her Navy has been broken up. Germany is also being disarmed industrially. High explosive plants have been blown up. I. G. Farben, the world's biggest cartel, has been seized, its top management

has been jailed, some of its many plants have been destroyed, some offered for reparations and all put under separate control. Despite Germany's continued economic stagnation on a quadripartite level, the Americans list these economic milestones in their occupation zone since the German surrender:

June, 1945: Paralysis of German economy following surrender.

July, 1945: First paper mill in the American zone (Bavaria) was reactivated as coal was received. The first trainload of American flour for the American sector arrived in Berlin.

August, 1945: The Rhine waterway in the American zone was reopened for traffic. Crops were harvested under difficulties, but successfully, mainly by women and children.

Reparations List

September, 1945: The first list of reparations plants was submitted to the Allied control authority. All essential electric power requirements were met for the first time in the American zone. The first sheet metal rolling mill in the American zone was activated at the Haidhof plant in Bavaria. The first intrazonal mail service was resumed.

October, 1945: First valuations of reparations plants were made. High tension transmission lines within the American zone were repaired and returned to service. The first open hearth steel was produced at the Haidhof plant in Bavaria.

November, 1945: The first war plant was destroyed. Uniform ration scales and uniform consumer categories were introduced in the American zone. The first calcium

(Continued on Page 4)

Six Days Adrift In Submarine In Indian Ocean

Mombasa, Kenya, Dec. 1.
With waves washing over the hull so that almost everything had to be battened down, 16 men drifted for days in conditions of terrible heat in a submarine in the Indian Ocean. It was disclosed here to-day. The submarine was the British vessel Rover which arrived here in tow after drifting more than 300 miles.

The Rover left Mombasa on November 21 for Durban to be broken up. After 24 hours the engines stopped because of water in the oil fuel. When this was cleared there was no battery power left to pump the oil. Efforts to start the engines failed and by the next day the crew had resigned themselves to drifting until help was sighted.

The submarine started a vessel on the third day but failed to attract attention. On the fourth day the crew saw smoke on the horizon and lit fires in oil drums on the submarine's deck but the wind carried the smoke horizontally.

On the fifth day, said H. T. Cairns, a coast engineer, "We began to get worried, not understanding why we had not been picked up. We saw nothing at all that day. The next day we saw the lights of a ship. We signalled with a torch but the ship answered and there was no sign of her. The same day we saw a dhow approaching about five miles away. We waved a sheet but the dhow tacked and vanished."

Soon after this Capt H. Jeffery and Electrician Engineer J. S. G. McMillan set off on a star to try to make land 20 miles away and get help. The boat was rigged with a curtain rod for a mast, two cushions, six bottles of beer. Two and a half hours later a Royal Air Force Hudson flew over. The boat was still in sight but had no means of signalling the aircraft.

The Rover was finally picked up by HMS Barbour last Thursday afternoon. Early on Saturday the two wires parted, but others were fitted. Capt Jeffery and McMillan, after three days on their float raft, landed at Lamu, about 100 miles north of Mombasa.—Reuter.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

Rome, Dec. 1.
Mr. S. M. Keeny, chief of the UNRRA Mission in Italy, announced to-day that Richard Amm, a South African employed by UNRRA, had been charged with embezzling £2,31,325 lire.—United Press.

BRITAIN AND U.S. TO SIGN MILITARY PACT?

London, Dec. 1.
The Communists' Daily Worker quoted a British War Office spokesman to-night as saying that Britain would soon enter into a far-reaching military pact with the United States but no War Office spokesman could be found to comment on the Daily Worker's story.

The Worker said the War Office spokesman stated that the United States had offered to supply Britain with arms to be made available as dispersed to the United States. The article said that negotiations for the pact have been going on since last May and were started by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in April. It said details were worked out on U.S. Admiral William Leahy's visit to London and later

when Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery visited the United States last summer. The Daily Worker said Cabinet secretaries said the plan, which calls upon the United States to supply arms to "British troops" in the event of war. It said these secret negotiations effected a slowdown in British demobilisation and plans for permanent conscription. The Worker said it is officially stated, that all Britain's military secrets are being given to the United States.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada are to be made available as dispersed to the United States. The article said that the Parliament has not been consulted on the pact while the chiefs of staff have agreed on full details.—United Press.

Soviet Gesture To Small Powers In Veto Debate

New York, Dec. 1.
Russia made a conciliatory gesture towards the little nations in the extraordinary session of the Political and Security Committee to-day as Australia and Cuba presented final arguments in the use of the veto.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Russian Deputy Foreign Commissar, introduced a resolution in which the Assembly would remind the Security Council in the future to review its past experience in order to make decisions as favourable as possible for the adoption of agreements. The resolution was taken, as meaning that Russia, in the future, intends taking a less stubborn stand in debates, and it was considered to be expensive by delegates who previously encountered stone-walled Russian opposition at every previous discussion on the use of the veto.

The Russian resolution called on the General Assembly to express confidence that the Security Council, in the future, will review the experience of its work during the preceding period with a view to securing conditions which would be as favourable as possible to the adoption of agreed decisions.

Preventing Abuse

Australia's Paul Hasluck urged the adoption of the modified Australian proposal that Powers should consult among themselves and other members of the Security Council to prevent abuse of the veto power. Cuba's Guillermo Belt said, "I would not be surprised if one day Molotov himself asked the Charter Convention to re-write the United Nations charter to eliminate the veto. That day will come when Molotov becomes convinced that a flood of opposing votes will not confront the Soviet Union."

Russia created a note of optimism when she introduced the disarmament proposal, but the optimism vanished when she insisted on the application of the veto. Britain's Sir Hartley Shawcross described the veto as not a disease but a symptom. He said he has sympathy with the Canadian proposals for modification of veto use but said that Britain would not become a party to any vote of censure of the manner in which the Big Powers used voting privileges. He said the plain fact is that every great Power must at present retain the right of veto, for by combination, other Powers, whose voting strength is greater than the real size of their influence in the world, may out-vote them on some vital interest of theirs which, for the name of the peace and security of the world as a whole, they feel bound to protect.

British Intentions
Sir Hartley read seven suggestions which the British Foreign Minister, Ernest Bevin, made to the Big Five on the veto and added, "I regret to say it was not possible to reach an agreement among permanent members." (Continued on Page 4)

INDO-CHINA SN COMPANY'S DIVIDENDS

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., the General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., announced to-day that the Board of Directors have recommended the following appropriations for confirmation at the Sixty-first Annual General Meeting to be held on December 20, 1946:	
To pay a dividend of 6% for the years 1932 to 1945 inclusive on 49,589 Cumulative Preferred Shares	£208,273.16.0
To pay a Dividend of 5% on 49,589 Deferred Ordinary Shares	12,397.5.0
To Transfer to General Reserve	40,000.0.0
To carry forward unappropriated	16,952.10.0
	£279,623.11.0

The profit for the year ended December 31, 1941, amounted to £202,840.4.3d, and the profit for the period from January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1945, amounted to £71,079.15.0d. After allowing for a carry forward as at January 1, 1941, of £17,559.12.1d, and £11,020.7.7d, in respect of War Losses, there remains the above balance of £279,623.11.0d.

New Plan For Palestine Suggested To Britain

FEDERALISATION INTO ARAB, JEWISH AND BRITISH GOVT AREAS

Jerusalem, Dec. 2.
The usually reliable and well-informed Hebrew Socialist newspaper Mishmar of Tel Aviv yesterday published what it said was a new Palestine plan suggested by the Palestine Government to the British government.

The plan was put forward, said Mishmar, as a suggested basis for future Anglo-Arab, and Anglo-Jewish discussions to achieve at least a temporary solution to the Palestine problem.

Mishmar said that the main points of the plan include 1, the British mandate to run another 15 years with new discussions thereafter; 2, immigration of 100,000 Jews to be permitted within the next 18 months; 3, Palestine to be "federalised" administratively into Arab, Jewish and British Government areas, the latter including places of special importance.

EXPLOSION IN HOLD OF FREIGHTER

Paris, Dec. 1.
The Greek freighter Marika Protopapa (4,447 tons) was towed into Casablanca harbour to-day by two other ships after an explosion in her hold. She was still burning to-night, it was reported. The ship caught fire off the French Moroccan coast last night while on her way from West Africa to Le Havre.—Reuter.

Christian religious interest; 4, further Jewish settlement to be banned in areas more than 70 per cent Arab; 5, Jewish settlement in the Negev area of the south to be allowed; 6, separate Arab and Jewish police forces to be maintained, both to be headed by a British supreme police command; 7, The mandatory administration to be assisted by a legislative council comprising 40 percent Jews, 40 percent Moslem Arabs, and 20 percent Arab Christians and other Christians.

Jerusalem Quiet

Meanwhile, Jerusalem was quiet after Saturday night's violence. An official communique covering the incidents said, "It is believed that casualties were sustained by this attacking party." A total of 16 road mines were discovered and removed by troops. As a result of the large scale screening that followed the demonstrations, 62 persons have been held, for further interrogation. At noon yesterday, the Jerusalem temporary post office had another anonymous "bomb warning." The building was closed and searched. Nothing was found. Field Marshal Montgomery left Palestine yesterday morning after a series of conferences with military and other security authorities. During the morning, the Palestine High Commissioner, General Sir Allen Cunningham, visited Isaac Ben Tzvi, President of the Jewish National Council (Vand Leumi) for an interview. Ben Tzvi is also head of the temporary Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem.—Associated Press.

No Obstacle

Atlantic City, Dec. 1.
Nothing will keep 13,000 Jews in Italy from emigrating to Palestine, Dr. Leon Bernstein, an underground leader in Poland who went to Rome after the war, said in a speech here. Addressing a national mobilisation conference sponsored by the United Jewish Appeal, Mr. Bernstein declared: "There is no obstacle that will keep us from resettling in Palestine. We, who were able to survive the inferno of Nazi Europe, who who escaped the gas chambers and ovens and flaming pits, will find a way to Palestine."

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Jerome Kohn, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Judge Louis E. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, were named co-chairmen of the Resolutions Committee to draw up a recommendation for action by 1,700 delegates. On requests by UJA constituents for a \$25,000,000 fund in 1947 to alleviate the worldwide needs of Jewry. This is over twice the amount of the 1946 goal. A UJA spokesman said that it was in anticipation of the cessation of UNRRA and other inter-governmental aid to displaced persons in Europe.—Associated Press.

THAMES STILL RISING

Maidenhead, Berks, Dec. 1.
The Thames at Maidenhead overflowed its banks to-night and there were widespread and deep floods. Many residents were marooned. Residents in Maidenhead Court area where the water was three feet deep

U.S. Hands-Off Policy In S'hai Hawker Riots

Shanghai, Dec. 2.
United States Army and Navy personnel in Shanghai were still restricted to their quarters yesterday as the disorders, which started on Saturday in this cosmopolitan city of 4,000,000 inhabitants, continued.

A special militia movie was arranged within the building for Army personnel and their dependants living in Broadway Mansions to help them while away the time during their tedious forced confinement.

The policy of the United States authorities is strictly "hands off" with every measure being taken to prevent even the slightest embroilment in the disorders.

The Chinese authorities maintained that the hoodlums and other unruly elements were stirred by the Communist underground, who are trying to capitalise on the mutual animosity between the police and sidewalk merchants.

A Notorious Feature

These street vendors have been a notorious feature of post-war life in Shanghai. They number several thousand and have been selling on the street a wide variety of articles, ranging from plastic belts and cigarette lighters to 10 in one Army rations and bolts of cloth, which they are believed to have acquired through pilferage.

These vendors, who under-sold the regular shopkeepers, operated in the city's leading streets, notably the famous Bund waterfront and Central district where many of the city's best buildings are located.

After every police drive, the vendors returned to their old haunts as clamorous as ever. Many spread their wares on cloths, which were hurriedly gathered up with the contents on the approach of the police.

In the past few days the police, determined to stamp out what is generally regarded as a public nuisance, arrested scores of vendors, most of whom were detained in the cells of Whangpoo police station.

Rumours of an undetermined origin—the police said it was Communist—that several vendors had died under detention caused several thousand others to demonstrate outside the station on Saturday and later to rioting.

Mayor's Hesitation

Some months ago Mayor Wu said that he hesitated to act against the vendors because they were refugees from the Communist areas in Northern Kiangsu and if they were not allowed to operate, they would have no other means of livelihood.

His decisions might lead to restoration to normal conditions unless, as he alleges, the Communist agitators have succeeded in transforming what might have been a passing episode into a planned effort to disrupt life in the city.

All police stations remained heavily guarded yesterday as a precaution against public demonstrations and numerous other measures were taken to nip in the bud any further disorders. General uneasiness prevailed. Apart from the American service personnel, many others and foreigners remained indoors to keep out of harm's way.—Associated Press.

were preparing to catch their trains for London to-morrow with the aid of punts and rowing boats. The water was still rising to-night and the flooding was expected to spread in various directions as it was raining hard.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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DANGER UPON DANGER!

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YOUR BLOOD CAN BE DRY-CLEANED

A FEW weeks ago nine-year-old Anthony Lolgh Milne, of Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs, was taken to hospital desperately ill with a burst appendix, which was followed by an abscess.

He had two operations in ten days and was given both penicillin and sulfa drugs (M. and B.). But his condition was so serious that the doctors gave no hope of his recovery.

His parents agreed as a last resort to an experimental blood irradiation operation. It had already been tried successfully on a mother suffering from purpural septicemia.

Doctors at Blackpool Isolation Hospital improvised apparatus for her which was also used on Anthony.

Both recovered, and Anthony is now back at school at Grange-over-Sands.

THE principle behind blood irradiation is simple. It is to carry out a transfusion from one vein to another of citrated blood, which means that it is kept liquid, passing it through ultra-violet light. The light is said to do three things. It kills infection in the blood. It stimulates the white blood cells without harming them, so that they can fight and destroy the remaining germs in the body. And it enables the blood to absorb oxygen in the lungs more readily.

It has been known since 1877 that light will kill germs, and since the beginning of this century that ultra-violet light in particular is lethal to many kinds of bacteria. These

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Blood irradiation is a medical technique in the battle against germs which has been extensively tested in the United States. Research into it has gone for 23 years and 17,000 patients had been treated with it up to September 1944. Many of them are claimed to have been saved when they were apparently dying, after the failure of all known chemicals, including sulfa drugs, but not penicillin, for which no comparative tests are yet available.

In Britain and the Empire the doctors in-

forested in blood irradiation can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The foremost doctors in the United Kingdom are very sceptical of its possibilities.

"Compared with penicillin and sulfa drugs blood irradiation is as a tricycle to a motorcar," said one of our leading physicians.

This report is printed despite criticism, especially because of the recovery of the only two known patients in Britain who have had blood irradiation.

by KEITH PULVERMACHER

blood poisoning as well. She recovered after one irradiation.

In 1936 a number of blood irradiation outfits were made up and distributed round American hospitals. Since that time they have been used on several thousand patients with 60 to 75 per cent success for most infections except two—staphylococcus aureus septicemia and bacterial endocarditis. They resist nearly every time.

The actual process requires high precision in the amount of blood treated, the wavelength of the rays, and the time of exposure, which is nearly always between 10 and 12 seconds. The Knott machine simplifies all these measurements.

include the streptococcus, staphylococcus, colon bacillus, the tubercle bacillus and the pneumococcus.

In 1923 Emmet Kennard Knott, of Seattle, became interested in the possibility of actually using ultra-violet light for killing germs.

He first tried to find the reaction of red blood cells by exposing a small quantity of blood to ultra-violet light for periods up to 280 seconds.

He found that the cells were unharmed up to 70 seconds. Next he tried human blood inoculated

with staphylococcus. Just over ten seconds exposure was enough to kill the germ in all cases, well within the 70 seconds safety limit for the red cells.

It then became necessary to try the treatment on live dogs.

The irradiating chamber used in those early experiments was basically the same as in the Knott haemo irradiator, a modern machine of which about 30 exist in the U. S. A. There is none in Britain.

The first human patient was treated in 1928 in Eugene, Oregon—a woman with a septic abortion and

and the direct railway line between the two chief cities, Helsinki and Turku, as well as Korhonen province, including the city of Viipuri, the Saimaa industrial area and the agricultural land which produced one-eighth of their meat and cereals.

Even more burdensome was the reparations section of the armistice terms. The Finns must pay Russia US\$300,000,000 before September, 1952. The sum must be paid in goods specified by the Russians, and prices are fixed on the basis of the 1938 level. In some instances, however, prices have increased by 10 to 15 per cent.

HE found that the cells were unharmed up to 70 seconds. Next he tried human blood inoculated

In addition to dealing effectively with infections in many cases where sulfa drugs had failed and where the patients had been given up, blood irradiation has proved to be a remedy for certain snake venoms.

It has been used for peritonitis, the infection which sometimes follows the appendix operation, and, as in Anthony Milne's case, for abscesses of the appendix. In one series of tests, 100 per cent of the moderate cases recovered and 75 per cent of those who had been given up.

Finns Comparatively Free Under Russians

BY HELVI RINTALA

(Helvi Rintala, Finnish-born and educated United Press Staff Correspondent, has just returned from a tour of her native land. In the following dispatch she gives a comprehensive survey of conditions in Finland at the end of the country's second year under Russian armistice terms.)

Visitors to Finland return with the impression that Russia is treating her small western neighbour with kid gloves because, by comparison with most Eastern European countries, Finland's present freedom is extraordinary.

The country is not occupied by the Russians, and the few Red Army soldiers and sailors attached to the Control Commission in Helsinki behave decently and correctly. In fact, there is not even the problem of "fraternization," as apparently the Soviet Union does not encourage mixing with the population.

In spite of having been defeated in two wars and having Germans on their soil for three years, and in spite of being at the mercy of Russia since the armistice in September 1944, the Finns are still free people, democratic in interest and action, but at a price. They are bearing their sufferings, mental and physical, more stoically perhaps than any other defeated nation, but these sufferings are very serious.

Food Scarce

There is not much food in Finland. Rations of meat, sugar and fats are far below the level which is regarded as the minimum necessary to preserve health. Wheat bread is almost unobtainable, and the rye bread ration barely adequate. Fish and eggs were off ration this summer, but for most households they were far too expensive. No luxuries are available at all, and this includes tea, cocoa and coffee.

Although these conditions have gone on for two years, there is amazingly little ill-health. The doctors report no epidemics, no increase in infant mortality, no serious children's diseases or signs

of malnutrition—at least none so far.

Finland, like so many other European countries, has her black market too, although it plays a comparatively minor role in the life of the average Finn, firstly, because only a few have the necessary funds to meet the fantastic cost of black market goods and, secondly, because goods are not so easy to obtain—even illegally—as they are on the Central European continent.

Housing & Clothing Shortage

The shocking shortage of clothing and housing is another major problem for the Finns. Leather shoes and woollen clothes just cannot be bought, and substitutes are rare and wretched. But the one thing the Finns do have, plenty of it, is paper, which to-day plays an important part in the life of an average Finn. Among the most popular paper "goods" are curtains, table-cloths, sheets, aprons, collars, shoes, made of paper pulp and wood, and numerous other things.

Housing, too, is so scarce that a ration of one room per person has been imposed and is strictly enforced in the towns.

According to the armistice terms, the Finns lost Petsamo and their outlet to the Atlantic; They have also lost Porkkala Peninsula, near Helsinki, which has been leased to Russia as a naval base for 50 years.

No Criticism of Russia

The Finns suffer no spate of Russian propaganda, but conduct newspapers and political organisations in their own way, subject to the condition that no criticism of Russia may be voiced.

They elected their Parliament freely, being naturally careful not to return members most deeply implicated with the Germans. Their government is not one which Parliament would choose to support if there were no necessity to please the Russians; but it is a government of Finnish politicians rather than of Russian nominees.

They do not destroy their literature. There is no high suicide rate, no extensive attempts to escape the country, no reduction of their capacity to work. They are buoyed up by two things—the fact that at the present moment they are comparatively free, and the firm belief that the United States and Great Britain will continue to take a friendly interest in them.—United Press.

Experiments are now going on for bronchial asthma and chronic arthritis. After 3½ years they are considered encouraging enough to complete a five years' study. At the end of that time a report will be published.

Other experiments are being carried out on the tubercle bacillus, infantile paralysis, non-healing wounds, in which excellent results are reported, and as a protective measure before an operation, in order to prevent the spread of infection.

IN the U. S. A. much blood irradiation experience has now been gained with war wounds and diseases.

But until now this discovery, with its almost boundless possibilities in medicine, has been virtually ignored in Britain and the Empire.

THINKING ALOUD

BY Sefton Delmer

I WAS having a look around the ruins of Hitler's chancellery the other afternoon, as I always do when I have a couple of hours to spare in Berlin.

The usual tourists were offering their souvenirs—a chip of gilt mosaic from the wall of Hitler's study, a paper weight from a desk, anything which they thought an Allied soldier might like to take home.

Suddenly a workman who had seen me looking with interest at the documents lying as so much rubbish on the floor of Hitler's workshop whispered to me: "Would you like something really colossal? I have got the Fuehrer's plan for the frontiers between France and Germany."

And thus, believe it or not, I acquired for the price of one cigarette what appears to be the original draft plan of Hitler's annexations in France. And what is more, I acquired it fully 18 months after the document searchers had begun their labours.

It makes me wonder what other secrets may yet be lying neglected around Germany.

THE PLOT

FRANCE, according to this plan, dated June 14, 1940, was to give up to Germany 50,000 square kilometres of territory with 7,100,000 inhabitants. Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, Arras, Lille, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Verdun, Nancy, Belfort and lots more were all to become German.

Clearly, documents like this should not be left lying around.

One of the things that make the end of this last war so outstandingly different from all others is the capture of the enemy's complete files and archives.

That has given us the opportunity to reveal to the world, with a clarity that has never been possible before, the plotting and planning of the aggressors.

PROPERLY handled, these archives, with the relevant information given by German leaders under interrogation, should prove as valuable to the prevention of future wars as the isolation and identification of noxious bacteria to the prevention of disease.

For although these documents reveal the plotting of the Nazis, they will none the less be found to carry lessons concerning the thoughts of aggressors as a type. And of their dupes.

And if by the study of the evidence now in our hands, the public can be taught to recognize the symptoms of what is being hatched before it is too late, then the job of

(Continued on Page 3)

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Opening leads have far-reaching importance in "marking" cards for the declarer. Consider to-day's deal:

West, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ Q82
♥ A752
♦ K763
♣ A4

WEST
♠ 87
♥ J93
♦ Q84
♣ AK63

EAST
♠ Q108
♥ A1092
♦ J9852
♣ AKJ10954

SOUTH
♠ AKJ10954
♥ K64
♦ 7
♣ A107

The bidding:
West Pass
North 4 spades
East Pass
South 1225

The average player in West's position would ruin his own chances by selecting the club king as his opening lead. Observe how fatal that lead is against any reasonably expert de-

clarer. The ace and king of clubs are "placed" with West, and he passed originally. Therefore, it is virtually impossible that he also holds the diamond ace. As soon as declarer gets in, he leads his diamond toward dummy and puts in the jack. When this play succeeds he can throw a losing heart on the diamond king, and it is all over.

Now also observe that if West does not open the club king, but chooses the neutral trump lead, South is almost entirely at the mercy of his own guessing ability. It is true that a very careful player in the South seat might lead clubs on his own account, and discovering the ace-king in West's hand, be able to place the ace of diamonds. This, however, is a very remote chance. Almost every declarer, after drawing trumps, would lead the singleton diamond and then indulge in a sheer guess. If his guess is right, and he puts in the jack, he is home, but there is at least an equal chance that he will put up the king in the hope that the ace was held by West. If that happens, the contract meets automatic defeat.

Thus, the lead of a king from ace-king is not always highly desirable!

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS PUZZLES

- ACROSS
1—Impassive
2—Bull
3—Furnished
4—Lebricator
5—Indefinite article
6—Molasses
7—Small spot
8—Dolores (verb)
9—Great letter
10—Word
11—Things (clay)
12—Clubs speaks
13—Tricky
14—Challenge
15—Having more
16—Made sound like
17—Superiority
- DOWN
12—Entire
13—Months
14—Away from wind
15—Coast
16—Basic part
17—Writer
18—Implement
19—Outlets
20—Mountain peak
21—English version
22—Tables
23—Convulsion
24—Lid
25—Culturism
26—Pay back
27—Old roots
28—Drinks (clay)
29—Old wine (colloc.)

1—Two-headed cat
2—Owl in shape
3—Forward
4—Cousin
5—The
6—March
7—Part
8—Guaranteed play
9—A daily in
10—Falls in prison
11—Wiped out
12—Part of "a" not
13—Algerian ruler
14—Faintly
15—Polish talk
16—Untrained
17—Vale in Grouse
18—Famed by poets
19—Mermaid
20—Foster
21—Wasp
22—Cables
23—Football team
24—Players
25—Much
26—Robbed
27—Utrale
28—Fifty fives
29—Ostrich
30—Surreptitious
31—Month (clay)
32—A condition

Radioactivity May Deform Children Of Sufferers

Preliminary studies indicate that radiation sickness may influence two or more generations of human survivors of atomic bombings, on the basis of studies made by U.S. Navy scientists on the actions of insects, reports United Press.

Scientists, however, reveal that the actual effects of radioactivity on men and their children would not be determined until there had been thorough study of Japanese who survived Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A group of five Army, Navy and civilian doctors are at present en route to Hiroshima and Nagasaki to survey the long-range effects of radiation on survivors.

A hint that human victims may give birth to deformed children was given by Rear Admiral W. Blandy, commander of the Bikini bomb tests, who in a lecture in Washington said men on ships attacked by atomic weapons might be killed instantly or might suffer a lingering death from the poison of radioactivity.

Admiral Blandy said that what was even worse, they might live only to endure the mental torture of not knowing whether they could father normal children.

Tests indicated that damage to the body from radioactivity can be transmitted to victims' future children even to their children's children.—United Press.

NANCY Made to Measure

HEY!—I WANT A DIFFERENT SIGN OR I'LL QUIT

WELL—WHAT'S SO FUNNY?

POOP'S DRESS SHOP

STREET SIGNS OUR SPECIALTY

By Ernie Bushmiller

Singapore Police And Medical Departments Face Staff Problems

At a period when both Singapore and the Malayan Union are making every endeavour to restore the pre-war efficiency of both the police and the medical services to combat increased crime and disease which are the aftermath of the occupation, reports indicate considerable discontent among the higher Asiatic officers of both services, reports *Reuter*.

Ten local police inspectors have resigned in the last two months and, according to the "Malaya Tribune" the chief cause of the resignation is lack of confidence, in official promises regarding improvements in the conditions of service of Asiatic officers.

One senior Asiatic officer close to retirement was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police—a post formerly reserved for Europeans—but his appointment was inevitably compared with that of an Asiatic doctor who was recently promoted to the highest medical grade after he had indicated his intention to resign.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Dr W. J. Vickers, Director of Medical Services, said: "Details of what I may well term a new Medical Charter are being worked out at this moment. Unfortunately this operation takes time and means still more patience on the part of my Government colleagues. They have shown an exemplary patience already."

Dr Vickers also promised improved conditions for nurses—of whom there is a serious shortage—and said that the reorganisation of Singapore's medical services would give the Colony a hospital and teaching organization equal to that in Great Britain.

Replying to Dr Vickers, Dr Sir Han Hoo Lim, CBE, member of the Singapore Advisory Council, said recent resignations from Singapore hospital staffs had been so numerous as to cause concern, as many patients had to be turned away through lack of staff.

Co-operation Undermined
"Conditions are such as to undermine that spirit of co-operation which must necessarily be paramount in the medical service. Co-operation in the Medical Department can only be grounded on equal terms—that is equal remuneration for equal capacity for work. It is these little discriminations that are causing dissatisfaction and I hope that the promise made by Dr Vickers will be carried out," Sir Han Hoo Lim said.

The Association favours the unification of medical services throughout Singapore and Malaya without distinction of race. According to reports from Penang, the northern branch of the Association recently rejected the Malayan Union Government's proposals for a new medical scheme, basing their opposition chiefly on the provision of pensionable expatriation allowances for

European doctors. According to the Association, this would perpetuate existing discrimination and "the feeling of inferiority of a person on a purely basic salary as compared with one on a higher salary."

Staff shortages in Singapore's General Hospital are now so serious that four wards have had to be abandoned under more nurses, doctors and doctors are available. According to Dr Vickers the hospital, which now takes about 500 patients, could take 300 more if fully staffed.

With the promise of the new medical charter as inducement, Dr Vickers will seek to recruit more nurses through Singapore's girls' schools.

De Gaulle May Be Called Back

Paris, Nov. 30.
The possibility that General Charles de Gaulle might be called back from political exile to head the "government national unity" is being increasingly canvassed among French political circles as parties began the struggle to form a new government.

Since the October 13th constitutional referendum Gen de Gaulle sat at home in Colombey les deus Enlises, some 100 miles east of here and kept strictly out of the political ring. He is playing no active part in the present inter-party tug-of-war, and has made clear that he has no intention of doing so.

Persons in touch with him, however, indicated that the General believes he will be summoned back some day to try to yank French politics out of the present chaotic situation and many delegates believed that there is a possibility that he might be called to do so as early as within three months.

The Communists, who form the largest single party in the Assembly, are trying to talk the Socialists into riding along in the popular front of the Left Wing Government. The Socialists, so far, are cautious.

RED CROSS ATTITUDE TO ATOM BOMB

Paris, Dec. 1.
The 18-nation executive conference of the League of Red-Cross Societies ended their two-day meeting to-day by appointing a committee for "action" to outlaw the atomic bomb.

The committee will recommend changes in the Geneva and Hague Conventions affecting the atomic bomb and protection of civilians and children. Proposals will be presented to the Red Cross 1948 international conference in Stockholm.

"Our job is to make the League an effective force for humanity and peace," said Basil O'Connor, Chairman of the American Red Cross and President of the League.

"We will not do that by passing resolutions only, but by taking action."

The committee will consist of Red Cross and Red Crescent representatives from 18 countries.

Deterioration In Quality Of Argentine Meat

London, Dec. 1.
The "Sunday Express" said to-day that Food Committees of meat distributors and retail butchers are concerned about the quality of some of the Argentine meat now coming into the country.

The article quoted distributors to the effect that "there has been a noticeable deterioration" since the signing of the Anglo-Argentine agreement in September.

The buying committee in Croydon, the article alleged, had refused the meat during the last few weeks because it was "old muck." The committee said it was not bad meat but simply meat that was too old to do anything with, according to the paper.

The article said the paper had been informed by Mr E. J. Baldwin, acting chairman of the London Retail Meat Traders Association, that complaints already have been made to the Minister of Food.

Mr Baldwin said, according to the Express, that "some of the Argentine packs of old muck are unsuitable for the ration. The meat is not bad but it is too aged and tough and should be used for manufacturing purposes."

The Express said one butcher complained "it is impossible to eat some of it. Customers blame us but we have to serve it when it is sent as part of our allocation."

The article said after a "poker game" in Buenos Aires lasting more than two months a British Mission agreed in September to buy 50 per cent of Argentina's exportable surplus of meat and any other meat she could not sell in other markets.—United Press.

Filipino Rebels Battle Police

Manila, Dec. 1.
President Manuel Roxas to-day instructed the Secretary of Interior, Jose C. Zulueta, to rush MP troops to Salaga, Cavite Province, where a pitched battle is in progress between realigning elements and the police. The Manila Post reported to-day.

According to the paper six persons were killed and five wounded.—United Press.

Tribute To Fallen
Manila, Dec. 1.
President Manuel Roxas paid tribute yesterday to the "brave patriots who died in the defence of our country against the ruthless enemy" before the tombs of Filipino and American unknown soldiers at Capos Tazara National Cemetery on the occasion of National Heroes Day.

He pledged that "we will never permit any invader again to trample our sacred soil. We will defend as you have done with those imperishable ideals even unto death."

Gen. George F. Moore, Commanding General of the AFWPac, said: "The Filipinos fought and died by the side of American comrades in Bataan and Corregidor. No greater measure of faith has ever been shown by the people of one nation in another."—United Press.

Weather To Aid Business

Washington, Dec. 1.
The Weather Bureau announced recently it has organized a new division—industrial climatology—to guide businessmen in "playing the odds on the weather."

The probability of a particular kind of weather can be stated with considerable precision "even in very long range predictions," said Dr W. C. Jacobs, Bureau climatologist.

"And the businessman, knowing the odds, can play them to his advantage," he added. Dr Jacobs suggested, for instance, that "the timing of advertising to long range weather analysis should make it more effective."

The new division, he said, will apply to business special techniques for weather forecasting which were developed during the war.

These not only helped to solve military problems, he said, but were useful in such activities as building airfields. Maintaining the Airline Highway, choosing sites for ordnance storage depots and estimating the Japanese rice crop.

"Many businessmen can find hundreds of similar uses for weather analysis," Dr Jacobs predicted. "Virtually every type of business can profit to some extent by modifying its activities to conform with future weather probabilities."—Associated Press.

UNRRA WAGES REVISION

Shanghai, Nov. 30.
Abolition of differential in wages between Chinese and non-Chinese employees of UNRRA was announced to-day by Major-General Glen E. Edgerly, Director of UNRRA China office.

He said that, effective on January 1, a new wage scale will be instituted providing for equal pay for equal work and equal performance.

Efficiency will be the only factor with nationality playing no part. He said that a general 10 per cent increase for all UNRRA's Chinese employees, retroactive on October 1, would be the first step towards elimination of wage differential.—Associated Press.

RUSSIANS MEDDLING IN PERSIA

Toheran, Dec. 1.
The newspaper "Ateesh" to-day protested that the Soviet Union was interfering with Persia's internal affairs.

The paper said that if Persia's legal internal rights were not protected by the United Nations, the country was certain to be annihilated. It suggested that representatives of all nations should be invited to investigate Soviet interference in Persia.

Ateesh said: "The Soviet Government is applying pressure on Persia most severely and interfering with every aspect of our lives and we can legally demand assistance from freedom-loving nations against this sway of force."

The Soviet Ambassador, went on the paper, recently protested strongly against the Central Government's plans to send troops to Azerbaijan. The Ambassador said Soviet troops were recruited from Persia only after the Central Government gave assurances that the Azerbaijan problem would be solved peacefully.

The newspaper pointed out that just as Persia was not preventing Soviet troop movements in the Caucasus the Soviet Union should not interfere with the movements of Persian troops within Persia.

Ateesh also reported two former Soviet officers wearing civilian clothes and trying to escape in a jeep were arrested by Central Government gendarmes at Zenjan.

Reports from Mohammad Sefid Chahar had gone to Moscow for "latest instructions and has sent to Kurdistan 2,000 Soviet rifles each holding 20 rounds in the magazine."

Another report said the Turkish authorities were inviting Kurdish leaders to visit Turkey offering to pay all their expenses and provide them with transportation from Persia to Kurdistan.

A Colonel Mazaheri in command of troops at Zenjan sent a telegram to the Shah requesting permission "to occupy Tabriz and liberate our brethren from the hands of Caucasian immigrants within 10 hours." The telegram said that with the material at present at Zenjan the task could be easily accomplished.—United Press.

THINKING ALOUD

(Continued from Page 2)

the United Nations Organisation will be that much easier.

A good start has been made by Mr Peter de Mendelssohn, whose "The Nuremberg Documents" has just been published (Allen and Unwin, 12s. 6d.).

His book, which is also to be published in Germany, contains very full extracts from the 5,000 captured German documents submitted by the British and American prosecution teams during the first four weeks of the Nuremberg trial.

THE RECORD

It is full of fascinating things like the verbatim record of the telephone conversation which Goering held from Berlin with Ribbentrop in London after the march into Austria, in order that the British should listen in and get the right impression of Germany's innocent intentions.

But this is only a small beginning. It is essential that all the captured material should be made available for full publicity.

That is why I very much hope it is true that the Americans intend to press for the publication of German Foreign Office archives, despite the objections raised by other Allies. Including, so I am told, ourselves.

PI PROPOSED PLAN

Vehicle Of Expression For Non-Selfgoverning People

New York, Dec. 1.
Brig-Gen Carlos P. Romulo, chief Philippines delegate to the United Nations, won British support to-day on the "legality" of a new scheme to give non-selfgoverning people a legitimate vehicle of expression "but encountered procedural objections from France."

The Philippines originally had proposed to the assembly that a world conference of the peoples of non-selfgoverning countries be called by the economic and social council but Britain raised an objection that such a move would take the United Nations "outside the scope of its functions."

Mr H. McKinnon Wood, representing Britain, said he believed the committee could agree there were no legal objections to this new plan and that it could be referred to the trusteeship committee for discussion by unanimous agreement of the legal committee.

Mr Wood said the British delegation "fully recognizes the motives" of the Philippines idea for a conference of the peoples of non-selfgoverning countries and was grateful to Romulo for revising the plan to meet the British objections.—Associated Press.

V-2 ROCKET TESTS

Washington, Nov. 30.
Twenty-five additional rebuilt Nazi V-2 rockets will be fired at White Sands, Mexico, proving ground in a series of tests extended to May 29, the Army Air Force announced to-day.—Associated Press.

Compromise Plan To Replace UNRRA

Lake Success, Nov. 30.
The United States Government's continued refusal to give financial support to any continuation of UNRRA, \$400,000,000 fund to be administered by a UN board, brought support to-day by a Brazilian compromise plan for co-ordination by the UN Secretariat of purely national relief efforts.

The Brazilian compromise has not yet won the support of Russia which is insistent upon prolongation of UNRRA with internationalised control of world relief—even offering to contribute its "small share."

Mr C. Tyler Wood, American member of UNRRA Central Committee, said last night in a speech in Plymouth, Massachusetts, that the US Government feels that only very few countries now need free assistance. Others, in the opinion of the US Government, should obtain credits through the International Bank—which Russia never joined—or the US Export-Import Bank, or by a direct loan from the United States or other governments.

The Russian Government, however, maintained that relief should be international to avoid the danger of political strings being attached to relief loans, and wants the United States to be used as a clearing house. Unless Russia can change the State Department's mind, UNRRA will discontinue its European relief in the next month.—United Press.

Deadlock Develops

Lake Success, Nov. 30.
A deadlock developed between the United States and the United Kingdom on the one hand and Denmark, Norway and other small nations on the other in the Economic Financial Sub-Committee which has been trying to reconcile their viewpoints on world relief after UNRRA is discontinued.

The sub-committee at a dozen meetings has thus far been unable to find a compromise between the Danish plan, incorporating Florentino LaGuardia's proposals for a \$400,000,000 emergency food fund and the US stand against international machinery, to which Britain belatedly adhered.—United Press.

US SUGAR RATIONING

Scrapping Of Government's Programme A Possibility

Washington, Nov. 30.
Complete scrapping of the Government's sugar rationing programme was viewed as a possibility by top officials as a result of a Federal Court suit attacking the Office of Price Administration regulations for sugar distribution.

One official told a newsmen that the suit filed by the Maple Leaf Incorporated of Brooklyn, New York, strikes at the very basis of the sugar rationing regulations. Under attack is OPA's system for arriving at amounts of sugar to be allotted to industrial and institutional users.

The official who declined the use of his name, said that "if this system goes out, it is possible that the entire sugar rationing programme would go to all practical purposes."—Associated Press.

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Hong Kong, 30th November, 1946.

NOTICE

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CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

The Company's Internal Switchboard has now been re-installed. With effect from Monday, December 2nd, Telephone number for all Departments (Day and Night) is 58001.

Hong Kong, 30th November, 1946.

too rigid for the period of transition.—United Press.

WAGES CONTROL LIFTED

Quebec, Nov. 30.
Mr Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, announced to-day that all wartime controls of wages and salaries, with one exception, will be removed at midnight to-night because "with the gradual increase in production the wartime need for the limitation of the expansion of purchasing power has decreased and the wartime anti-inflation methods are

Chinese Invented Sauerkraut

The Germans may not know it but the Chinese served the first dish of their favourite food, says United Press.

The National Kraut Packers' Association of America has discovered that the Chinese invented sauerkraut. In fact, sauerkraut, by a different name, was so popular as a strength-giving food more than 2,200 years ago that it was served to the labourers who built the Great Wall of China.

The Chinese still use the original recipe, which called for fermenting cabbage in wine. Later the Egyptians started eating sauerkraut, the Association said. They liked it so much they built altars to it.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're right, I never have seen such beautiful colourings—and that reminds me that I mustn't miss the fashion show!"

